



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

While much of the critical apparatus is in the form of foot-notes, the more important first drafts and alternative versions of poems are given in their entirety. For example, *Osoria* and *Remorse*, the "Lyrical Ballads" text of the *Ancient Mariner*, and the "Morning Post" form of the *Dejection Ode* are printed in full, while the *Eolian Harp* and *Youth and Age* are shown at several stages of their growth. Appendices contain much usable matter—nothing more convenient, perhaps, than the originals of translations and a careful bibliography.

The text which Mr. Coleridge has adopted as a standard is that of 1834, and he advances sufficient reasons for parting company at this point with Dykes Campbell. The arrangement is approximately or actually chronological. Volume I is given to the poems, volume II to the dramas, epigrams, etc.

It will be seen that the volumes answer the requirements of the scholar. Partly through the skill of Mr. Coleridge, partly through the care of the publishers, they are equally suited to the general reader.

GARLAND GREEVER.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. By Mary E. Phillips. New York: The John Lane Co. \$2.50 net.

Although this new biography of Cooper brings out clearly the most attractive side of the novelist's character,—his simple, loyal, affectionate, lovable disposition, which manifested itself always to those nearest and dearest to him, and which in his own day was obscured in the public mind by the many unfortunate controversies he was engaged in,—nevertheless the student who expects to find in this volume much new or valuable material will be sadly disappointed. In spite of the fine portraits of Cooper and his family which it contains, the book is overcrowded with illustrations, some of which have only slight relation to the text; in the choice and arrangement of material it is characterized by a lack of discrimination; and in style it is careless and often crude. As a purely popular account of one of the finest figures in American literature, however, it will doubtless serve a good purpose in arousing a new interest in a writer who, though American to the core, is more fully appreciated in Eu-

rope than in his own country. Yet, as Cooper was a voluminous letter-writer and an accurate observer, there must be preserved in the family archives manuscripts which would prove of great value not only in helping us to form a juster appreciation of his character, but in throwing further light on the literary relations between Europe and our own country in his day. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the descendants of Cooper now living will soon consent to place all the letters and other literary remains of the novelist in the hands of some writer of acknowledged reputation, so that we may have an adequate biography authorized by the family and free from all possible error or prejudice. Surely the time has now come when the ban placed by the novelist himself on such a work should be removed.

THE NEW MARKET CAMPAIGN. By Edward Raymond Turner. Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson.

At first glance some layman may think that this volume of 161 pages, with a complete bibliography of all sources, printed and manuscript, an index, a roster of the cadet battalion, six portraits of the Union and Confederate commanders, twelve illustrations from photographs of the field of battle, and two maps, is rather disproportionate to the importance of its subject. But the remarkable part taken in the battle of New Market by the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute has given this engagement an interest beyond that of many bloodier and more important battles. It was not, indeed, the only instance during the Civil War of the employment of organized bodies of students in the Confederate armies. Both the Charleston Citadel and the University of Alabama sent their students under fire, yet far more than those obscure instances, the brilliant charge of the cadets of Stonewall Jackson's school has always attracted the attention of the country. The history of this charge Professor Turner has established, it is to be supposed, in its final form, and freed from the various accretions of mythical matter, which, as he aptly puts it, had made most hearers believe, either that the cadets had won the battle single-handed, or had done nobody knew what, or had done nothing of importance at all,